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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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Address all advertising communications to THE C. E. ELLIS CO., Adv'ng Managers,
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ABOUT THIS MAGAZINE.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is the oldest floral journal in this country. It was begun in a modest way by the present Editor and Publisher while in his boyhood, in the year 1871, thirty years ago. Since that time it has been continuously published. It is the most direct, concise and popular medium of floral information published in the world. Its circulation for several years past has exceeded 354,000 copies each and every month, and it is read and re-read by its hosts of subscribers regularly, then filed away or bound for future reference. It is truly an Encyclopedia of Floriculture, and the annual index published at the close of each volume brings its information at once within easy reach of the seeker. It treats upon common flowers, rare flowers and novelties, gives directions for culture in the garden, window and greenhouse, tells how to care for bulbs whether in the growing or resting state, describes and illustrates the wild flowers of our own and other countries, elucidates many botanical questions, and treats upon friends and enemies of plant life, as well as classification and arrangement of decorative plants indoors and out. That PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is prized by its readers the following brief extracts from recent letters of subscribers will attest, and they are given here merely as samples of tens of thousands of such expressions which have come in the publisher's mail:

Mr. Park:—I wish to say that I am quite delighted with your Magazine. I don't know what I would do without it. It is the best of any I take. I am impatient for it to come, I enjoy it so much, and it is so helpful, too.

Picot Co., Canada.

Mrs. J. W. Roy.

Mr. Park:—I do not know how I could get along without your Magazine. It always has some advise that is just in time, and the very best of information.

Mrs. Aldrich.

Plymouth Co., Mass., June 16, 1901.

The regular subscription price of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is 25 cents, but as annual subscriptions cost the publisher more than half of this sum in keeping records, he has decided to accept subscriptions for a term of five years for the moderate sum of 50 cents. This seems a low price for such a valuable journal as PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, but the publisher would rather have such subscriptions than the short-term ones, as many errors are thus avoided as well as much clerical labor, and subscribers are released from the trouble of renewing every year. It is hoped that many subscribers will renew their subscriptions this month upon this long term offer. Where five persons for one post office club together, each subscribing for the FLORAL MAGAZINE for a year, the club will be accepted for 50 cents, and each additional name to such club will get the MAGAZINE a year for 10 cents. But please note that single subscribers must pay the full price, 25 cents a year. All subscriptions are paid in advance, and subscribers need feel no anxiety about bills or running accounts. We never trouble our friends with these. The copies of the MAGAZINE they receive are always paid for before they are mailed.

Agents are wanted in every community, to whom liberal cash inducements are offered. Send for them. Address

Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine so much I can hardly wait for it to come. I wish it was a weekly Magazine. It helps me so much. I never expect to be without it as long as you print it.

Mrs. Farlow.

Randolph Co., N. C., July 22, 1901.

Mr. Park:—Your pleasant Magazine is very welcome and always read, though there are several floral publications making regular visits to us.

Ellen F. Wyckoff.

Iredell Co., N. C., Aug. 27, 1901.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor & Publisher, Libonia, Pa.

HYACINTHS AND TULIPS.

EVERYONE who cultivates flowers either in window or garden should get and plant some bulbs of Hyacinths and Tulips in the Autumn. The bulbs are perfectly hardy, and if bedded out in October or November will make a grand display of bloom in early spring, delighting all who see them with their beauty and perfume. If potted and placed in a dark, rather warm closet for two or three weeks, then brought gradually to the light, they will bloom without fail in the window during the cold, dreary days of winter, and remind us pleasantly of the return of spring time, with its flowers and fragrance, and resurrected beauty.

About Hyacinths.—With few exceptions these are the earliest and sweetest of Spring flowers, while they are by far the most desirable for window culture. When bedded out set six inches apart, and about four inches deep, treading the soil after planting to make it firm. The Roman Hyacinths are the earliest, but the Dutch sorts have larger bells and trusses, and are to be preferred for the garden. The Dutch florists, from whom the bulbs are imported, offer a multitude of varieties, many of which are delicate and subject to disease, while they are no better than others of harder constitution either in beauty or fragrance. As a collection of ten varieties the following can be heartily recommended, being hardy, early, and alike suitable for either window or garden:

Gertrude, lovely rich pink bells in erect, massive trusses; excellent either in pots or beds.

Gigantea, exquisite waxy rose, large bells in giant trusses; a grand window or garden sort.

General Pelissier, superb large spikes of graceful bells; fine rich crimson scarlet color; an extra fine Hyacinth of easy culture.

Baroness Van Thuyll, lovely snow-white bells in large, compact trusses; one of the best sorts for either pots or beds.

Voltaire, waxy white with blush tint; handsome bells and large showy spikes; very fine.

The above are certainly the finest single-flowered Dutch Hyacinths in cultivation, and are usually sold by florists and seedsmen at moderate prices. Good blooming-sized bulbs may be obtained by mail at 4 cents each, or the collection of 10 sorts for 25 cents, while bulbs of larger size will cost about double that amount, or 50 cents for the lot of 10 bulbs. The smaller size are preferable for bedding out, as they will improve in size and blooming quality each year for several seasons. The larger bulbs are better for pots and glasses for winter-blooming, though many persons find the cheaper size entirely satisfactory for the window.

Double Hyacinths.—These are handsome, but lack the graceful form, and often the erect, vigorous habit of the single sorts. They are not generally admired. The three best varieties for all purposes in three distinct colors are:

Noble par Merite, superb deep rose, five bells, on very large, erect spike; splendid.

La Tour d'Auvergne, pure white magnificent bells, well set, forming a large, showy spike, a

grand variety.

Charles Dickens, bright blue, large bells, large, compact truss; very fine.

King of the Blues, rich dark blue, very large, graceful bells in broad, heavy trusses; erect and handsome.

Ida, pure yellow exquisitely formed bells, on close, showy spike; the best yellow.

These three sorts are not subject to disease, as are many of the others, and are the most beautiful and reliable of Double Hyacinths. They are also the best for house culture, though the double varieties are not generally as satisfactory in the window as in the garden. The price for five blooming-sized bulbs of these kinds is mostly 5 cents each, or the three together for 10 cents. The larger size cost 10 cents each.

TULIPS.—Tulips of the Single Early class are the most popular. Bedded out they begin to bloom just as the Hyacinths are going out of flower. At the first the stems are short, and the flowers small, but each day the stems lengthen and the flowers develop, until the stems bear aloft great showy, brilliant flowers that in a group or mass are glorious. They should be set five inches apart and four inches deep, in a rich sunny bed. The leaves of many sorts have a beautiful wavy margin. The bulbs are not so desirable for the window as Hyacinths, as they are subjected to green fly, and often of stunted growth.

Following is a list of the ten finest varieties:

L'Immaculée, pure white shading to yellow at base; petals broad and showy, early, very fine.

Rose Tendre, splendid pink, handsome large flowers, one of the finest; very early.

Lao Van Rijn, superb violet with white border; one of the best of its color; hardy and fine.

Crimson King, brilliant crimson, large and showy; an exceedingly attractive sort.

Duchess de Parma, orange red with yellow band; large and handsome flowers, very desirable.

The above list embraces the best and most distinct colors, and the varieties are all hardy, not liable to disease. Once planted they will make a fine display annually for years. They are also of the best for forcing. They may be obtained of many dealers at three cents per bulb, and where the lot is taken, the ten bulbs may be obtained by mail for 15 cents, or about half price.

Double and Parrot Tulips.—These bloom later than the Single early Tulips, and are not so stately or showy, as the flowers sometimes droop. They are very showy, however, and if mixed in a bed with the single, will prolong the display. Of double Tulips the finest are

La Candeur, pure white, large and very double; the best double white Tulip.

Rex Rubrorum, rich crimson, scarlet, large, full and exceedingly showy.

Duke of York, elegant rosy purple, edged with white; large, fine flowers.

Yellow Rose, rich golden yellow, large double

These Double and Parrot Tulips mostly sell at 3 cents each, but when such a collection is ordered it may be obtained for 15 cents prepaid by mail.

Now is the time to buy and plant Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs, and the above information will be timely to those interested. There is more in selection than many persons suppose. The bulbs subject to disease sometimes fail before a flower has been produced, and to say the best are satisfied for but a year, while these above recommended will generally grow and bloom for many years. Secure and plant them before December, after that they are not reliable.



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and take the bicycle and lamp; otherwise, don't pay one cent and the express agent will return it at our expense. **THIS IS A GENUINE MAYWOOD**

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GOSSIP.

The Cyclamen, which I forgot to mention, is the pride of my heart today. It is not in blossom yet, but it is perfectly covered with its little buds and leaves. Four leaves are quite good sized, and one bud is also large. It was the largest bulb I ever saw of its kind. The Roman Narcissus sent up its flower stalks, but my room was too warm and dry, or for some other reason it blasted. The Easter Lily is growing finely, but no buds in sight yet. I felt fully satisfied with the results from my bulbs. Considering the hot room they had to live in they did well.

Although, I meet with many failures, still I have some successes, and either with success or failure I love the plants and enjoy working among them. When I fail I immediately resolve to try once more, and often have to try more than once before I succeed. "Ethelyn."

Worcester Co., Mass., Mar. 25, 1901.

Crotalaria retusa.—I was tempted to try this flower by the lovely picture and glowing description given in some of the catalogues. I soaked the seeds in hot water, so had no particular trouble in getting them to sprout. But, after they were an inch or two in height they seemed to come to a stand still, and for weeks made no headway. I had about given them up, when all at once they commenced to grow quite rapidly, and in due time budded and bloomed. The blossom is very pretty, indeed, but instead of the forty blossoms on a stalk as described in the catalogue, I had not more than two at one time, and as the foliage closes very early in the afternoon it is anything but prepossessing in appearance. If I try it again I will grow it in masses instead of singly. Have any of the readers any better success?

Mrs. E. Higby.

New Haven Co., Conn.

Dear Sisters:—Out of fifty of my flower friends, I only know of one man who cares for flowers, while his wife does not. He is very deaf, and his flowers and reading are about his only comfort. She fairly begrudges the use of one window for his plants—poor man. The rest, forty-nine, of my floral friends are ladies who love flowers, and have to work every silly way to get money to send for them, because their husbands think flowers a nuisance. I heard one of those ladies say she would sit up until almost morning to keep fires on cold nights, so her plants would not freeze. Of course her husband begrudges the fuel she burns—poor woman.

Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, May 15, 1901.

Window Flower Stands. That please everybody. Stamp for cir., cut, &c. Ad'r's S. E. Covington, Bellefontaine, O.

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SEND NO MONEY cut this ad, out and

send to us, mention No. 106M, state your height, weight, number of inches around body at bust and waist, also length of skirt from front to waist to bottom of skirt, and we will send you our new perfect fitting waterproof skirt and cape, by express C. O. D., subject to examination. **YOU CAN EX-**

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the suit is not found perfectly satisfactory, **ALL**

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You ought to have it because it is brief and practical. 64 pages. Send us 10 names of "flower-lovers," and 10 cents, and we will mail you the book, and our catalogue. L. TEMPLIN & SONS, Florists and Seedmen, Box 27, Callia, Ohio.

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PLANTS, VINES AND SHRUBS.

Following is a list of the best Window Plants for flowers and foliage, also Vines, Shrubs and hardy herbaceous Perennials. The list is here given as a guide to persons wishing to buy. Small plants of these sorts can be had of many florists at 6 plants for 25 cents, 12 plants for 50 cents, and 25 plants \$1.00 by mail, post-paid.,

Abutilon, Savitzii, var.	Calystegia sapientum.	Gentiana Andrewsii.	Passiflora Scarlet Hybrid.
Abelia rupestris.	Canna, Peachbloom.	Geum coccineum fl. pl.	Peperomia maculosa.
Acacia lophantha.	A. Bouvier.	Glechoma variegata.	Arifolia, new.
Acalypha Macfieana.	Golden Bedding.	Gloxinia, in variety.	Perennial Pea, mixed.
Achania malvaviscus, red.	Red Cloud.	Golden Rod.	Phalaris arundinacea.
Achyranthus, red or yellow	Mixed.	Goodyera pubescens.	Phlox, perennial, Snowball.
Lindeni, red foliage.	Capsicum Celestial Pepper.	Grevillea robusta.	Pine-apple Geranium (Sal-
Agathaea, Blue Paris Daisy.	Carnation, Margaret, yellow	Helianthus tuberosa.	via robusta.)
Ageratum, blue.	Early Vienna, fl. pl.	Hemerocallis fulva.	Plumbago, capensis alba.
Allamanda.	Grenadier fl. pl.	Flava, Lemon Lily.	Capensis, blue.
Allium Moly.	Carex Japonica.	Kwamsio, Doubtful.	Polygonum cuspidatum.
Roseum.	Caryopteris mastacanthus.	Hepatica trioba.	Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.
Althea, double.	Catalpa Kempferi.	Heterocentron, white.	Primula Forbesi.
Blue.	Celastrus scandens.	Hibiscus, Chinese, choice	Elatior.
Red.	Cestrum parqui.	named, great variety.	Floribunda.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.	Laurifolium.	Crimson Eye, hardy.	Veris, gold-laced.
Alyssum, double, white.	Poeticus.	Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy.	Sinensis.
Anemone, Japonica alba.	Chelone barbata.	Holly-leaved.	NOTE.—Primula sinensis,
Japonica rubra.	Chrysanthemum in variety.	Hypericum moserianum.	Giant Fringe, white, red,
Coronaria fl. pl.	Cicutia Maculata.	Iris, Germanica, mixed.	striped, etc. The best
St. Brigid.	Cinnamon Vine.	Florentina, blue.	of winter bloomers. Of
Hortensia, scarlet.	Cineraria, Maritima.	" Alba.	easy culture.
Pennsylvanica.	Cissus, heterophylla.	Iris, pumila.	Ranunculus, French mix'd,
Angelonia grandiflora.	Discolor.	Isolepis gracilis, grass.	Persian, mixed.
Anisophyllea goldfussii.	Clematis Virginiana.	Ivy, German or Parlor.	Rivinia humilis.
Anthemis, Chamomile.	Clerodendron Balfourii.	English, hardy.	Ribes aurea.
Aquilegia canadensis.	Coccobola platyclada.	Kenilworth, for baskets.	Rocket, Sweet.
Cerulea, blue.	Coleus, fancy-leaved.	Jasminum gracilimum.	Rose, in variety.
Chrysanthia, yellow.	Golden Crown.	Grand Duke.	Empress of China.
Glandulosa vera.	Fire Brand.	Grandiflorum.	Wichuriana.
Arum cornutum.	Progress.	Nudiflorum.	Prairie climbing.
Asclepias tuberosa.	Leopard.	Revolutum.	Ruellia Makoyanna.
Incarnata.	Coreopsis lanceolata.	Poeticus.	Formosa.
Asparagus Sprengeri.	Coronilla glauca.	Justicia carnea, pink.	Russelia juncea.
Plumosus nanus.	Crape Myrtle, pink.	Coccinea, red.	Elegansissima, new.
Verticillatus.	Crassula, cordata	Kenilworth Ivy.	Sage.
Balm, variegated.	Cuphea platycandra.	Kudzu Vine.	Sagittaria variabilis.
Basil, Sweet.	Zimpani.	Lavender, fragrant.	Salvia Firebrand.
Begonia alba compacta.	Currant, sweet-scented.	Leonotis leonurus.	Salvia splendens, scarlet.
Argyrostigma picta.	Cyclamen Persicum.	Leucanthemum maximum.	New Scarlet.
Argentea guttata.	Cyperus alternifolius.	Lobelia, pink.	Rutilans, new.
Bertha Chaterrocher.	Cypripedium aculeatum.	Lily of the Valley.	Sassafras, officinalis.
Compta.	Dictamnus fraxinella.	Linum perenne, blue.	Saxifraga sarmentosa.
Decora.	Deutzia gracilis, shrub.	Lobelia, Blue King.	Selaginella, moss-like.
Evansiana.	Crenata fl. pl.	Barnard's Perpetual.	Sansevieria Zeylanica.
Foliosa.	Dielytra spectabilis.	Lopezia rosea.	Schinus molle.
Fuchsoides coccinea.	Double Daisy, Ball of Snow.	Lotus Jacobaeus.	Sedum, hardy, yellow.
Multiflora hybrida.	Longfellow, pink.	Lophospermum scandens.	Sedum, for baskets.
M. de Lesseps.	Eranthemum pulchellum.	Lysimachia, Moneywort.	Maximowiczii, hardy.
Olbia.	Eucalyptus citriodora.	Mackaya bella.	Senecio.
Pink Jewell.	Globosa.	Madeira Vine, started.	Petasites, yellow winter
Pres. Carnot.	Euonymus Japonica aurea.	Manettia bicolor.	bloomer.
Queen of Bedders.	Variegata, hardy.	Mandevilla suaveolens.	Smilax, Boston.
Rex, in variety.	Eupatorium riparium.	Marguerite Doisy.	Snapsdragion, Queen of the
Robusta.	Euphorbia splendens.	Matrimony Vine, hardy.	North.
Sandersonii.	Exochorda grandiflora.	Matricaria capensis alba.	Solanum Dulcamara, vine.
Sanguinea.	Fern, hardy in variety.	Mexican Primrose.	Azureum.
Semperflorens rosea.	Fern, Maidenhair.	Mimulus, Musk Plant.	Seaforthianum.
Speculata.	Fern, tender in variety.	Mitchella repens.	Sentellaria pulchella.
Souv. de Pres. Guillaume.	Fern, Boston.	Moneywort, for baskets.	Sparaxis, Peacock.
Vittata alba.	Ficus repens, for walls.	Myosotis, blue.	Spiraea, Van Houtte.
Vernon.	Forsythia viridisissima.	Myosurus, slender.	Anthony Waterer.
Weltoniensis, white.	Suspensa, slender.	Nerine sarniensis, Guernsey Lily.	Palmeta rosea.
" Cut-leaved.	Fuchsia, Black Prince.	Nicotiana, Jasmine-scented	Japonica (astible).
" Rubra.	Arabella Improved.	Sylvesteris, sweet, new.	Strobilanthus Dyerianus.
Begonia, Tuberous.	Avalanche.	"Old Bachelor," scented.	Sweet William, in sorts.
Berberis Thunbergiana.	Monarch.	"Old Man," scented, hardy.	Tansy.
Bergamot, scarlet Monarda.	Mons. Thibit.	"Old Woman," scented.	Thympe, variegated.
White-flowered.	Chas. Blanc.	"Old Maid."	Tradescantia variegata.
Bignonia radicans.	Oriflamme.	Oxalis arborea.	Zebra.
Bougainvillea glabra.	Peasant Girl.	Bowl, carmine.	Verbena, hardy, purple.
Browallia elata, blue.	Puritan.	Paulownia imperialis.	Veronica imperialis.
Speciosa.	Elm City.	Pansy in variety.	Vinca, Hardy Blue.
Bryophyllum calycinum.	Little Prince.	Funkia (Day Lily).	Rosea, rose.
Buddleia variabilis.	Funkia, Cape Jasmine.	Geranium, Single, Double	Rosea alba, white.
Buxus sempervivum.	Geranium, Singe, Double	Bronze, in sorts.	Violet, Lady Helen Camp.
Calla, Little Gem.	Bronze, in sorts.	Red, old-fashioned.	Weigela rosea variegata.
Calycarpa purpurea.	Seedlings.	Pennisetum rupestre.	Yucca filamentosa.

It is still time enough to get and start window plants for winter-blooming or to plant out vines, shrubs and perennials. Firm the soil well in potting or planting, water and shade till growth begins. Window plants should be placed in the window as cold weather approaches. Avoid frost. Get and start your window plants as early as possible. If delayed the work is not always satisfactory.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLÓRICULTURE.

Vol. XXXVII.

Libonnia, Pa., October, 1901.

No. 10.

OCTOBER.

Though Roses fade and Lilies fail,
Though Pink and Poppy die,
When Daisies deck no more the vale,
And King-cups lifeless lie,
October's chariot flames its way
Across the barren sod,
Resplendent in a proud array
Of royal Goldenrod.

Bradford Co., Pa.

Lalia Mitchell.

ABOUT FREESIAS.

FREESIAS were introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1875, and have since become popular as window plants. The plants grow from eight inches to a foot in height, with grass-like foliage and bent spikes of white or creamy tubular flowers, fragrant and beautiful. The plants are bulbous, the bulbs being from three-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and in shape not unlike a small bottle Onion. They are easily grown from seeds, which should be sown where the bulbs are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting while in an active state. The plants will attain blooming in a year from the time of sowing.

Recently the bulbs have become favorites among amateur florists for growing in the window in winter, and a display of bulbous flowers without a potful of Freesias is regarded as lacking an important attraction. Six bulbs are enough for a five-inch pot, and the flowers will come into bloom in about four months after potting. Any good, rich, porous soil with good drainage is suitable, and the bulbs should be set about an inch beneath the surface, the soil well firmed, and sparingly watered till growth begins. Avoid a hot, dry room. The plants do better in a rather cool, moist atmosphere, at least until the

buds develop, when more heat will be endured. Give plenty of air, but avoid draughts. Good bulbs planted not later than October, a rather cool atmosphere and moderate watering are the secrets of successful Freesia culture. Attention to these points will insure success, and a fine display of the lovely sprays of bloom.

Fall Hints.—Sow Petunia seeds over the bulb bed this fall before the winter mulch is applied. The Petunias will come into flower almost as soon as the bulb blossoms fade, thus making a continuous bed of sweet blossoms, and the Petunias form a shade for the bulbs that is of great benefit to them. Bed out some hardy perennials this fall.

One has more time than in the spring, and if a good mulch is given the per cent. of loss will be as small as in spring planting. Plant some Lily and Iris bulbs, also seeds of hardy herbaceous and perennial plants. They will generally be up nicely by the time you could sow next spring. Don't forget your mulch. Coarse manure is a good mulch. The winter's rain and snow leech some richness out of it into the soil beneath. Close attention to these hints will insure a profusion of rich and

lovely flowers in spring. Emma C. Vermillion Co., Ind., Sept. 5, 1901.



FREESIA REFRACTA.

Spirea Japonica Bumalda.—This is a very interesting species of a dense compact habit of growth, and attains a height of about two and a half feet, thus rendering it a very desirable addition to large mixed flower borders. It can also be used as single specimens on the lawn, or in connection with groups of shrubbery. Its showy rose-colored flowers are produced in the greatest profusion throughout the summer months.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Queens Co.. N. Y.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.
GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The C. E. Ellis Company, Managers to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents a year, prepaid.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

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OCTOBER, 1901.

English Ivy.—The varieties of English Ivy are evergreen vines, hardy and of easy culture. The leaves vary somewhat in outline, but are of the same general form, some being larger than others, some more succulent, some veined, and some variegated. They are useful for covering walls and trellises, and may be grown either out-doors or in pots. They thrive in a rich, rather tenacious loam, kept well moistened while the plants are freely growing. They are much used in Europe, especially England and Scotland, and at the old home of Sir Walter Scott, the Editor saw a wall densely covered with Ivies in four distinct forms. It was beautiful.

Asparagus plumosus nanus.—This is one of the most feathery and beautiful of foliage plants, and very easily cultivated. Plants start readily from seeds, and should be shifted into larger pots as they grow. Rich fibrous loam and sand suits them, and they like a partially shaded place. The plants sometimes stand several weeks without growing, then new, vigorous shoots will spring up from the roots. This is its method of growth, and a stem developed will not branch or become larger. Water sparingly while the plant is in a semi-dormant state.

Moth Catchers.—The use of moth catchers has recently been advocated by those who have them for sale, and careful tests have been made of these at the various experiment stations, and by interested persons, with the verdict that the catchers do more harm than good. They destroy many more predaceous insects that are the gardener's friends than they do of insects that are injurious to plants. They are generally to be avoided.

Pronunciation.—*Strob-il-an'-thes an-is-oph-y'l-lus. Eu-pat-or'-i-um ri-pa'-ri-um.* The former name is from *Strobilos*, a pine cone, and *anthes*, flower; the latter after Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

SEEDS of the various species of Aristolochia are slow in germinating. *A. siphon* may be sown in the open ground in autumn, and the plants will come up the following spring. The seeds are small, and must be sparsely covered with soil that will not bake or get hard. Once started the plants grow very rapidly, and are quite hardy. The vine grows thirty feet or more in height and bears small, chocolate, pipe-like flowers early in spring, before the leaves appear. The leaves are large and semi-tropical in appearance, and make a dense shade. The vine is grand for a veranda or summer house. *A. elegans* is said to be hardy, and to require the same treatment as *A. siphon*.

Non-blooming Dahlias.—Dahlias, as a class, bloom much more freely in some localities than in others, and some varieties are more free than others. The writer saw a field of Dahlias in Virginia once that was a blaze of rich bloom—every plant covered with well developed flowers. It was a grand sight. A field of the same varieties in another part of the country, however, appeared as a mass of rich foliage, with a stray bloom here and there, not enough to make the Dahlia-lover enthusiastic. Our readers who have found named varieties of exceptional freedom in blooming should report to the Editor.

Gloxinias Blasting.—When the buds of Gloxinias blast it is mostly due to injury of the fibrous roots by too much moisture. The soil should be porous and well-drained and water applied only moderately. When the roots have been once injured the plants will require many days to recover, as new roots will have to be produced. Blasting may also be caused by extreme dryness about the roots. Observation and experience will enable the cultivator to apply water judiciously, and thus avoid the troubles that arise from improper treatment.

New Climbing Rose.—A sport from the popular Clothilde Souperf Rose, of vigorous, willowy growth, has been registered by the Society of American Florists. The plant is like the Clothilde Souperf in foliage and flower, differing only in manner of growth. It originated at a nursery at Augusta, Georgia.

Is Gas Light Injurious?—The use of gas light in a room is not injurious to the growth of plants, if there is perfect combustion and no leakage. It is only where the gas escapes without being consumed, or where the combustion is imperfect that plants are injured by the use of gas light.

ABOUT THE MEALY BUG.

THE mealy bug is a near relative of the Scale insect and the green fly, and feeds in the same way, by sucking the juices of the plant. It has a flat, ribbed body about one-eighth of an inch long when matured, and is of an orange color. The male is smaller. When young it is active, and quickly moves from place to place, but as the female attains age it secretes a mealy substance, becomes stationary, and its life is given to increasing its kind. The mealy covering protects the eggs and young, of which a single insect will propagate hundreds in a short time.



This pest is troublesome upon Coleus and many soft-wooded plants. It is especially injurious to members of the Asclepias family, and upon Oleander, Stephanotis and Dracaena. Tobacco smoke, which is so effectual in ridding plants of green fly, does not eradicate the mealy bug, and but few are affected by such washes as are usually recommended for pests. The only good remedy we know for it is a liquid made of quassia-chips tea with soap suds and kerosine. Steep an ounce of quassia chips, obtained at the drug store, using a pint of hot water. To this add some soft soap, enough to make a suds, and then a small tea-spoonful of kerosine oil. Thoroughly mix and apply with a sprayer or whisk broom or sponge, after removing what bugs may be obtained in their mealy nests. A few applications of this liquid will effectually eradicate this most troublesome of greenhouse pests.

The common Mealy-bug is known in books as *Coccus adonidum*, and the various species with those of the Scale insect compose the family Coccidae, which belongs to the sub-order Homoptera, of the natural order Hemiptera. The study of these vile insects by the aid of the Compound Microscope is interesting to the naturalist, but how to get rid of them is a matter of more interest to the lover of plants. The effectual remedy above recommended will therefore be hailed with pleasure by the many readers of the Magazine who have been troubled with this pest.

Blighted Begonias.—When the leaves of a Begonia become blighted it is as well to remove and burn them, then sprinkle the soil about the plant with sulphur. A leaf once injured by blight will never regain its beauty.

Freesia Bulbs.—Get and pot Freesia bulbs before November, in order to get the best results.

CULTURE OF TEA ROSES.

TO be hardy at the North Tea Roses should be obtained when the apple trees are in bloom and bedded out in a sunny place. Here they will grow and become well established by the time winter sets in, and a little protection the first winter, as an open frame or a few evergreen boughs about the plant will be ample protection. Avoid a close covering, unless it be ashes or soil placed late in autumn. More plants are smothered than are killed by frost, when covered improperly. Tea Roses will thrive and bloom in any rich soil, if in a sunny place and cultivated.

To have the plants bloom in the window in winter get small plants, the mailing size, in the spring, pot in three-inch pots and sink the pots in coal ashes or sand in a sunny place. Keep well watered and take up and shift into larger pots as the soil becomes filled with roots, then plunge in the same place. Keep the buds picked off and encourage a strong growth. By autumn they will be bushy, healthy plants well established in five-inch or six-inch pots, and will be in condition to bloom well in the window during the winter months.

Pandanus utilis.—This is the well-known Screw Pine, introduced from Bourbon. It is a strong growing plant, thrives in a warm temperature, and is not subject to insects. Young plants are readily propagated from suckers, inserted in loam and sand in the spring. When rooted shift into larger pots of turfy loam with good drainage. Water freely and keep shaded from direct sunshine, but where they will receive plenty of light. The summer temperature should be 70° to 80°, and the winter temperature 60° to 70°. Shift as larger pots are needed.

Rubber Plant.—When the leaves of this plant turn yellow and drop off it is mostly evidence of injured roots because of too much moisture, drouth, cold or heat. In such cases cut back the top, if denuded so as to become unsightly, and repot in well-drained fibrous loam. New shoots will soon issue from the base, and the plant will become as handsome as before. Recently the bushy, tree-like Rubber Plants have become fashionable. The top cut away may root in three or four months if placed in sand.

Geraniums and Petunias.—Large plants of Geraniums may be safely kept over winter either in a cool room or a light, well ventilated cellar, both frost-proof. Water sparingly. Petunia plants are so easily started from seeds that it hardly pays to keep them over.

OCTOBER NOTES.

OCTOBER is one of the most beautiful months of all the year for out-door work, and in a well-regulated garden, is the busiest for the flower lover. Work is not only for the tender flowering plants and bulbs, which must be stored away in their winter quarters, but preparations must be made for next year's garden. Tulips, Crocuses and Hyacinths must be planted now for an early spring display. Nearly every one knows this, yet all are apt to forget it until too late, unless attention is called to it at the right time. The varieties of Iris are among the most gorgeous of spring-flowering bulbs, and you are sure to regret it if you fail to have a bed of these. They begin blooming in this locality about the fifteenth of April, just after the Hyacinth and Tulip display, and before the bedding plants can be safely put out. Varieties of Iris Kämpferi are the latest of all to bloom, and are perhaps the most prized, being so delicately and exquisitely colored. In taking up plants to stow away over winter, it will pay to take up a few Verbenas for early spring blooming, and bedding another year. If pinched back to the ground, numerous strong healthy branches will start out, and these will be ready to bloom before the spring seedlings are an inch high. In taking up the Dahlia bulbs, be careful to leave two adhering together; if ends are broken they will not sprout again.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., July 20, 1901.

[NOTE.—Dahlia and Canna clumps should be dug while the soil is wet, and dried with a portion of the earth about the roots. This will protect them from the action of the air. Store in an upper shelf in a dry, frost-proof cellar. If placed upon the ground they are often attacked by a fungus, which ruins them. Where but a few choice Cannas are to be kept over winter the safer way is to pot them and keep in a retired place in the plant room, watering occasionally, but not liberally.—ED.]

Wallflower in England.—We do not know much about the Wallflower here. I have two or three of them flowering in pots, but I used to live in an ancient farm house in England which was surrounded by a low stone wall that was flat on top, and in the chinks between each stone the Wallflowers came up every year and scented the neighborhood. In an angle of that wall a flight of steps was built, up which in a previous century the ladies walked to mount on pillion behind the good man to visit the neighbors. From every step, in my time, the Culumbines grew. I had not heard of Aquilegias in those days. I have six young plants of them now, and I long to see their bonnie flowers again.

Dakota.

Wells Co., N.D., May 27, 1901.

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

IT is pleasant to see that many of the old-fashioned flowers have again been brought into notice. Hosts of admirers have expressed their admiration for the favorites of the past generation. The venerable Doctor Holmes writes: "The flowers our mothers and sisters used to cherish, those which grow beneath our eaves and by our doorstep, are the ones we always love best." The Hollyhock with its pink, white, yellow or purple flower, the Cinnamon or Spice Pinks, the Larkspurs, the Pansies, all found a home in our grandmother's garden. I remember well of hearing of grandmother's plants in the kitchen window. A big, sweet-scented Geranium, a Clove Pink, a Bridal Rose, a double Feverfew, a Calla and the flowers that she used to take up out of the garden before frost, and on cold nights would set them down by the stove with paper night caps on their heads and a full pail of water beside them to draw off the frost. So let us cherish the old-fashioned flowers and keep them ever in our gardens.

Prudence Austin.

Montgomery Co., Ohio, July 10, 1901.

A Good Way to Make a Hyacinth Bed.—Last fall I made a bed as follows: I dug down about three feet, threw out the soil, and placed about a foot of stones, old boots, brickbats, and everything I could pick up about the yard, in the bottom for drainage, then I threw on enough earth to cover, and put in about a foot of well-rotted manure, then about four inches of soil, followed by about two inches of sand. The bulbs were set on this sand and covered with about five inches of soil, and a thick covering of leaves over all in the winter. The bed was bordered with Tulips, Snowdrops, Crocuses, etc. The Hyacinths were not expensive, but I never saw such blooming stalks as came up the next spring. To fix a bed like this takes more labor than most people would think necessary to give, but they will be well repaid; I know I was.

Olga Advine Blacken.

Snohomish Co., Wash.

Mexican Vine.—My Mexican Vine grew nearly thirty feet this summer and has borne one hundred and ten blossoms, which are greatly admired for their curious markings and star-cup form. I think our northern winters would be too severe for it if left in the ground. I think too much of it to take any risk. I pot it before the frost comes, and set it in the bay window where it remains till spring. It makes a little growth through the winter and blossoms toward spring, and keeps on blossoming all summer.

S. M. Boyce.

Washington Co., Vt., Sept. 4, 1901.

FREESIAS.

For ages past poets have sung the praises
Of Pink and Rose,
Of Heartsease, Eglantine, Lilies and Daisies,
Where sweets repose.

I would not that they cease in their singing
The praise deserved,
I would not that the whole world cease ringing
Allegiance swerved.

But I would sing of a sweet, modest flower,
As yet unsung,
Fragile and fragrant it blooms in its bower
The statelier among.

Witching and winsome, refined and tender,
Sweet as can be;
Although it has not a bright glowing splendor,
Divine to me.

Why has none sung of your sweet witch'g graces,
Freesia fair?
No flora is complete lacking your faces,
Florets rare.

Why you alone of the sweetest of flowers
You live among,
A mystery I ponder for hours and hours,
Remain unsung.

But so it is with your sisters and brothers,
The human tribe;
Sweet praise for some, and then for some others
Neglect or gibe.

All sorts of things it takes in the weaving
The web called life,
So we should ever go upward achieving,
And heed no strife.

If goodness like beauty its own excuse for being,
If we will, we can
Attain if we heed the Divine in our being,
The perfect man.

*Annece Bodey Calland.
Champagn Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1900.*

IN THE VINEYARD.

Silent the vineyard lies,
Its summer's work is done;
Now rests it in the waning light
Of the fervid Autumn sun.

Widely it spreads its waving hands,
No life, however small,
That shelter seeks refusal meets,
Its largess is for all.

And gracious benediction gives
In waves of fragrance borne.
Ho! for the vintage with shout and song,
For the picking begins the morn.

Silent the vineyard lies,
The pickers' work is done;
With song and jest they went away
At the sinking of the sun.

Sadly the night wind lifts the vines
Despoiled and rudely torn,
Left to the pity of dews and dark
Is the ravaged field forlorn.

Steubon Co., N. Y.

H. S. A.

GOLDENROD.

Bright Goldenrod!
By the dusty roadside,
In the shady coolness
Of the grassy dell
Thy sunshine dost thou hide.
With thy bright yellow dress,
Goldenrod, I love thee well.
Bright Goldenrod!

Glad Goldenrod!
In the bleak October,
And the mild September,
Thou dost charm away
All the thoughts so sober;
Like the glowing ember
Dances, blithe and gay.

Glad Goldenrod!

Cheery Goldenrod!
With thy yellow gleaming,
And thy slender stem;
With thy graceful swaying,
All my sad thoughts seeming
To change, and sending them
With the breezes playing.

Cheery Goldenrod!

Sad Goldenrod!
In the Autumn rain
Thou standest by a grave,
With thy head all drooping.
Ah! thou fill'st my heart with pain,
And the thought that naught could save
That dear life, comes trooping thro' my brain.

Sad Goldenrod!

*Vera Warren Payne.
Chenango Co., N. Y.*

MY CLEMATIS VINE.

Across the wide veranda's breadth
Those tendrils wound themselves so neat.
They grew so quick, I hardly knew
Until I saw a bower complete.
The leaves are all so dark and firm,
The flowers look so fresh and bright,
In solemn truth I must confess
I never saw a fairer sight.

*Mary M. B. Arbuckle.
Norfolk Co., Mass., July 5, 1901.*

FALL.

Good-bye, said the Lily, and bending her head
She lay down to sleep in her nice curtained bed.
Good-bye, said the Poppy; good-bye, said the Rose,
As shyly disrobing they courted repose.
The Balsam soon followed the Aster, and all
The flowers of the garden were glad it was Fall.
Reclining together on earth's gentle breast,
Good-bye, they repeated, then sank into rest.
Bradford Co., Pa. *Ruth Raymond.*

A CHINESE SACRED LILY.

It blooms not in vain,
Near my window pane,
To those passing, as well as within
An influence hold,
When its flowers unfold,
Admiration from all it does win.

Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., O., Sept. 17, 1900.

PLANTING BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

In preparing the earth for bulbs it is a good plan to have one fourth sand, one fourth wood's earth and the other half very rich barnyard soil, all well mixed. When only manure can be secured, it may be mixed with sand and put in the bottom of the pot. Good drainage must be insured either with charcoal, or with broken pottery. As charcoal is so much more satisfactory any one who makes a pretense of raising plants should have it on hand. All bulbs, after being planted and watered slightly, should be set away in a dark, cool, frost-proof place. When such a place is not to be had, they may be placed in any closet, but in that case one must water them occasionally, because of the dry atmosphere.

Bulbs planted in September will show a green tip early in January, and as soon as this tip appears they may come to the light. The bulbs have finished their work of manufacturing roots, and if they were turned out of the pot, the earth would be found full of white roots. They make more growth in a sunny window, but in a dull place will grow sturdily. They need plenty of water while growing, but should never be made soggy by its application. They will stand all styles of neglect and do well, but with a little care, grow magnificently. After the buds appear, if fertilizer is given, the stocks grow enormously, and the fragrance is strengthened. The Easter Lily needs a trifle more care than the other bulbs, as it is not such a sturdy grower. A dry hot atmosphere will blast the buds, but if the atmosphere is moist they will be benefited, or they will do well in a sunny, cool window.

After bulbs have bloomed they are greatly exhausted. When spring comes it is an excellent plan to make a bulb bed, soft and deep, and plant the bulbs therein. They will recuperate gradually. The following spring each will send up but an excuse for a bloom, but by another year the bulbs will have grown strong and will send up good results. But, never try to make a bulb once forced, bloom in the house again. Get new bulbs each fall.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., Aug. 7, 1901.

Petunias for Winter Blooming.—Last fall while preparing my plants for winter quarters, I decided to pot some Petunia cuttings. They grew quite rapidly and began blooming in February and continued until Decoration Day, and such flowers! The variegated ones were double as could be, and measured nearly five inches across. The white ones were smaller, but very fragrant. Maude.

Rice Co., Kans., July 25, 1901.

JAPANESE FERN BALL.

This novel plant is comparatively new. I am usually shy of novelties, but this one took my fancy and I bought one. They are certainly the most beautiful ornaments for the window that one could wish to have. Hanging so that all sides grow alike, the ball when well grown is completely covered with several varieties of fern fronds. It is apparently a ball of moss with fern roots around it, and in a week after a thorough soaking has been given it, the new leaves begin to grow. They are imported from Japan in January, and are then in a dormant state, but should be started to grow as soon as received. They must be soaked for several hours in iuke-warm water, then hung in a partially shaded place, receiving a good watering three times a week and spraying every day after growth begins. It grows for several months, then shows signs of resting, at which time water should be gradually withheld until the foliage is dead. They can then be placed 'n a cellar where they will not become too dry until January, when they should be started into growth again. How many years it can be grown in this way we cannot tell, but as it easily pays for itself in one season the rest of its life will be all gain.

Winnebago Co., Ill. Marian Meade.

Geraniums from Seed.—Geraniums are very easily grown from seeds and are quick to germinate. I have twenty-one lovely little seedlings now growing from a package of Zonale Geranium seed that I purchased this spring. They were coming up in eight days from the time of sowing. They were sown in a compost of one-half leaf mould and an equal mixture of sand and good soil. I have my box large enough to hold them till they are four months old, then I pot them and they are ready to grow for the next year. I do not let them crowd the seedling box. When they get about five or six leaves, I give them an occasional light dose of some good fertilizer, like hen droppings or barnyard refuse, or of mixture of both put in water and used in a liquid form.

Mrs. Eliza D. Padney.
Cortland Co., N. Y., July 22, 1901.

Nicotiana affinis.—A very satisfactory plant which I grew last summer for the first time was Nicotiana affinis. Its flowers are of a pure white color, and as fragrant as a Lily. It is a plant that any one can succeed with, as it is very easily grown. The seeds are of small size and must not be covered very deeply, or they will fail to germinate. It continues in bloom until frost appears.

W. C. Mollett
Martin Co., Ky., May 11, 1901.

FERNS FOR THE HOUSE.

THERE are many beautiful house plants, but none more popular than Ferns. Undoubtedly, this is owing to their grace of form. As they do not require the direct rays of the sun, they are especially adapted to indoor life. A few directions in regard to potting or repotting may be of value to the amateur. The best soil for nearly all varieties consists of equal parts of leaf mould and loam. In preparing pots for the plants, put in each one some broken crocks for drainage. These should occupy nearly a third of the space. Put the largest pieces at the bottom, the smallest at the top. After covering with a thin layer of moss fill in the loam, slightly wetting it as you do so. When ready to put in the Ferns, shake off all the old soil and firmly press them into the fresh earth, being careful not to injure the roots and delicate fronds. The Sword Fern is usually chosen for the house on account of its tall willowy fronds, although some prefer the lovely Maiden-hair. This does not grow as rapidly, but is very ornamental, is much used in the decoration of the dining room table, and is always admired. Although Ferns are comparatively easy to grow, yet there are a few details which must be observed in order to be perfectly successful. When the room is to be swept, remove the Ferns so that the dust will not settle on the leaves. Give them plenty of fresh air every day, but do not let them be placed in a draught. Keep the temperature of the room as even as possible, give them plenty of water, but not *too much*, and always empty from the saucer all that filters through the soil, otherwise the roots will rot. If the fronds shrivel and turn brown there are probably worms in the pot. You may be sure of this if the earth is thrown up in little heaps. These must be speedily removed else the plant will not thrive again.

Edith Griffin.
Norfolk Co., Mass., Aug. 8, 1901.

[Note.—For a shady bed or window in summer the beautiful native herbaceous Fern, *Aspidium spinulosum*, is greatly admired. Get the plants early in spring, before the fronds have unrolled. For the window in winter the well-known Boston Fern is unsurpassed. The fronds are graceful, and always remain green.—Ed.]

The Boston Fern.—This is a fine plant for the window. It will grow in both sun and shade, and the graceful green fronds attain a length of two to four feet. It may be grown in baskets or pots. Give good drainage, plenty of moisture with an occasional "shower bath", and you will succeed with this Fern. The best soil is leaf mould, good loam and *some* brick dust or sand, in equal parts.

J. A. L.
Vashill Co., Oreg., Feb. 7, 1901.

THE CROCUS.

"A soft breeze kissed the expectant morn,
A blue bird sang a witching strain,
A Crocus bloomed and Spring was born."

The Crocus is usually regarded as the harbinger of spring. While not always the first to bloom it is among the first flowers, and is especially easy of cultivation. It is often used for planting on lawns, as the foliage soon dies down after flowering, so that it can be cut as soon as the grass, without injury. It is not particular as to soil and will grow in almost any kind, even in very poor soil. A fine appearance is produced by planting in clumps, or masses, or in rows of different colors. Although entirely hardy, they will succeed best if given a covering of leaves, litter or manure during winter. Crocuses and almost all hardy bulbs should be planted in October or November.

W. C. Mollett.

Martin Co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1901.

[NOTE.—Crocus bulbs are among the first to suffer from exposure to the air. The earlier they are obtained and planted the better. Do not delay till December. Late planting is rarely satisfactory.—ED.]

Hints on Repotting Flowers in Fall.—The latter part of September I have my boys go to a hedge and bring a large basketful of earth from under it. Next I prepare the pots I wish to use by putting an inch of charcoal or broken bits of brick into them. A little moss or grass on top of that, and then a little leaf mould. I have the plants I wish to repot dried out pretty well, so I can invert the pot and the ball of roots drop into my hand. I put into the prepared pots and fill earth in around them, water well, and put back into winter quarters. Plants I wish to take up I treat the same way, only I leave them in the shade, out-doors, till well established. Plants taken up need to be sparingly watered until new growth begins. Begonias, especially, thrive wonderfully when potted in this kind of soil.

Rice Co., Kans., Aug. 3, 1901. Maude.

Cactus.—My Crab Cactus will soon be a beautiful sight, buds in different stages of development, appearing at the ends of nearly all the branches, as it hangs over the sides of the pot. It is about three feet from one side to the other. My Flagelliformis, fifteen years old, bloomed last spring for the first time, but it had many flowers, and they were handsome.

E. H. Coale.

McLean Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1900.

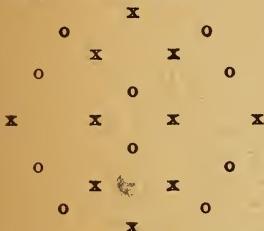
Christmas Cactus.—I have a Christmas Cactus that is seven years old, and last Christmas I counted 121 buds and bloom on it.

Mrs. Hewlett.

Pocohontas Co., Iowa, Aug. 20, 1901.

HYACINTHS AND TULIPS.

NOW is the time to plant a bed of Hyacinths and Tulips. Get the bulbs at once—bulbs that are not full-grown, if you wish the bed to last and improve for several years. Plant them in a bed well spaded and to which a layer of about four inches of sand and rotted manure has been thoroughly incorporated. A circular plot, two feet in diameter, will accommodate 20 bulbs, and may be arranged as follows:



The places of the Hyacinths are indicated by x, and those of the Tulips by o. To set the bulbs throw off the soil to the depth of four inches, mark off rows and cross rows, then set the Hyacinths, as shown in the diagram, and afterward the Tulips. This done replace the soil and tramp it firmly. The bulbs for such a bed may be obtained by mail for 40 cents. The Hyacinths will bloom early in the spring, and as they fade the Tulips will push up and continue the display. If some Shirley Poppy seeds are sown over the soil after it is firmed (cost 10 cents) the plants will not interfere with the bulbous flowers, and your little bed will be a blaze of beauty during the summer. Certainly no person who loves flowers can get more pleasure from an expenditure of forty or fifty cents than by obtaining and planting the Hyacinths, Tulips and Poppy seeds as recommended.

Cypripedium.—Only one species of Cypripedium or Lady Slipper Orchid grows wild here. It is of a bright yellow color, veined and spotted with dark red. It is somewhat scarce, only being found occasionally in the woods. It can be transplanted to the garden without difficulty.

W. C. Mollett.

Martin Co., Ky., May 12, 1901.

BULBS IN WINTER.

DIRECTIONS for having bulbs blossom in-doors are all right as far as they go in any first class bulb catalogue, but they do not insist enough about leaving the bulbs in a cool dark place six or eight weeks to form roots. This should be impressed upon the buyer's mind if success is to be attained. Americans are in such a hurry, a few weeks is too long to wait for the sweet blossoms, and see how fast they grow when brought to the light



A GROUP OF TULIPS.

and warm window. Yes, but it is a growth at the expense of bloom, unless they have had their root growth in the cool dark corner. Then do not bring them to the light and heat too suddenly. Change gradually. Place the pots in a dark window for several days after bringing from their retreat, and even then it is sometimes necessary to place paper cones over the Hyacinth buds if we would have nice long spikes.

Emma Clearwaters.
Vermillion Co., Ind., Sept. 5, 1901.

WILD FLOWERS OF NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In our early walks we see spots around rocks in old fields and pastures ablaze with the beautiful wild Columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*) and beside it grows the early Saxifrage, Five-finger, and a little later the fields are again aglow with the bright Buttercups. Claytonia, or Spring Beauty, is a dainty little pink flower, blossoming in early springtime. It has a small tuberous root, so deep in the soil one has to be very careful when trying to transplant or they will cut the stem before the tuber is reached. Wood Anemone and Hepatica are two other early, small spring flowers. Both of these I have successfully transplanted. In damp marshy places we find Marsh Marigolds (*Caltha palustris*) Skunk Cabbage, Trilliums in variety, swamp Saxifrage, etc. On side hills and in pastures we find in late spring and early summer wild Ginger (*Asarum Canadense*) American Starflower, Goldthread, Solomon's Seal (false and true), Mitrewort, False Mitre-wort, Dicentra, Corydalis and Celandine. During summer we find field Daisies, white and yellow, a great variety of ferns, including the beautiful wild Maidenhair Fern, Blue-eyed Grass, Bluets, Partridge berry, Pipsissewa, Pyrola, Wintergreen, Indian Pipe, Oxalis, wild Pea, and the beautiful fragrant Twin-flower. The last named is so very fragrant, making the roads and lanes sweet for a long distance. They are very small tubular blossoms, a pinkish white in color. In the autumn we have many varieties of Goldenrod, Asters, also in variety, and the closed and fringed Gentians. Ethelyn.

Worcester Co., Mass., June 10, 1901.

Bulbs.—What it is that determines the time of blooming for bulbs grown in the house, I do not know. Frequently, we have the first Hyacinths from the last bulbs potted, while the earliest potted ones do not bloom until spring. Therefore, if the fall work has crowded out the potting of a few Hyacinths get some and plant them even as late as New Year. Keep them in a warm dark place, and let the flower advance considerably before it sees the light. This insures the long stem. Then keep in a cool, bright window. Tulips are better as out-door bulbs. E. F. W.

Iredell Co., N. C., Aug. 27, 1901.

Geraniums from Seeds.—I peel the rough hull from the outside of the Geranium seeds, plant in rich soil under a pane of glass, and set in a warm, dark place until the plants appear, then gradually bring to the light.

Mrs. Grace Simmon.
Woodbury Co., Ia., May 18, 1901.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

LAST spring there appeared on my neighbor's lawn three Canna plants that were considered a curiosity, owing to the fact that the seeds must have lain dormant in the ground for twenty years or more. Between twenty and twenty-five years ago a clump of Cannas grew on the centre of this grassy lawn. These were cultivated for a few years, then discarded and grass allowed to grow over the place. Last spring three Canna plants appeared on the very spot where the clump of Cannas had grown twenty years ago. It scarcely seems possible that the seeds could have lain dormant and retained their vitality so long, but that must be the case as no Cannas have been grown about the place all these years, neither have any seeds been in the possession of the family. I am sorry to add, however, that they came to an untimely end, as in mowing the grass they were accidentally cut down.

Mrs. Blankemeyer.

Scioto Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1901.

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Gains 12 lbs. on Change of Food.

When a change in food can rebuild a man 77 years of age, it is evidence that there is some value in a knowledge that can discriminate in the selection of proper food to rebuild the body. A few months ago the physician attending Warren S. Johnson of Colfax, Cal., 77 years old, told him that death from old age would soon claim him. He suffered from general weakness and debility.

An old lady advised him to quit coffee and drink Postum Cereal Food Coffee and to eat Grape-Nuts breakfast food every morning. He took the advice, and has gained 12 pounds. Says he is as well as he ever was, and can take long trips in the mountains, which he has been unable to do for a long time.

There is a reason for this; in the first place, coffee acts as a direct nerve destroyer on many highly organized people, both young and old, and many people haven't the knowledge to select nourishing, healthful, rebuilding food.

Both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts breakfast food are made from selected parts of the field grains that contain delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen. These two elements combine in the human body to quickly rebuild the gray matter in the brain and in the nerve centers throughout the body.

Direct, sure, and certain results come from their use and can be proven by any person that cares to make the trial. Both the Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts are kept by all first-class grocers.

POINSETTIAS.

OF all the beautiful flowers in Southern California nothing compares with the Poinsettia. Although, almost every yard has one or more trees, yet the blossoms readily sell for one dollar a dozen. They are like lovely scarlet birds, dancing so airily on their stalks with every passing breeze. They bloom twice a year, in the spring and again in the fall. The end of each branch bears flaunting bracts of the most intense and glorious red to be seen in the floral kingdom. The trees attain the height of ten or fifteen feet, and when in bloom are simply gorgeous. The leaves are a light green, and of a tough ugly quality. After the tree blooms in the fall, the blooms lasting up to Christmas time, the leaves fall, and in the spring when the Poinsettia blooms the red bracts appear on the naked stem and are very odd. The Poinsettia does best in a sunny situation and on the protected side of the house away from any possible norther, but not where it will scorch with the summer heat. It grows easily from cuttings, and grows rapidly. The flowers can be kept a long time without wilting if the stems are plunged in boiling water as soon as cut.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., Aug. 23, 1901.

Bloodroot.—Bloodroot belongs to the Poppy family. It has a thick orange-red rootstock, the color coming from the sap or juice it contains. From this root it gets its name—Bloodroot. In early spring we see the flower-bud all wrapped and folded in the leaf. The flower is white with yellow center. The rounded, many-lobed leaf grows very large during the summer. This plant is beautiful and easy to transplant to our home garden. It does not seem to mind the transplanting at all. In some localities it has become extinct, so much of it has been taken. In one town they jealously guard a small bed of it, keeping it covered with brush much of the time so that the school children will not discover it.

Ethelyn.
Worcester Co., Mass., June 10, 1901.

Date Palm.—As this is a Palm of rapid growth it should produce its character leaves the second year. It should be given a well drained pot proportionate to the size of the plant, and a compost of two thirds turfy loam and one third well decayed manure. Water freely both overhead and at the roots. During the winter months a temperature of from 55 to 60 degrees should be given, and in summer plunge in a partially shaded situation and keep well watered. Repot if necessary before plunging the plants.

Chas. E. Parnell.

Queens Co., N. Y., July 6, 1901.

HEPATICA TRILoba.

HIIS interesting native species is known as Liverwort or Liverleaf, and can be found blooming in open woodlands and rocky woods early in April, almost as soon as the snow disappears. It has broadly heart-shaped leaves, and the blue or purplish-blue flowers are borne in scapes from four to six inches in length. It takes kindly to cultivation if given a partially shaded situation, and a soil that has been enriched with well-rotted leaf mould. Groups numbering five to seven plants will attract much attention during the early part of April. C. E. Parnell.
Queens Co., N. Y., June, 5, 1901.

LIKE OPIUM EATERS.

Coffee Drinkers Become Slaves.

"The experience, suffering, and slavery of some coffee drinkers would be almost as interesting as the famous "Confessions of an Opium Eater," says a Boston man, W. J. Tuson, 131 W. Newton St. "For twenty years I used coffee at the breakfast table and, incidentally, through the day, I craved it as a whiskey drinker longs for his morning bracer. I knew perfectly well that it was slowly killing me, but I could not relinquish it.

The effect on the nervous system was finally alarming and my general health greatly impaired. I had dyspepsia, serious heart difficulty, and insomnia. When I would lie down, I would almost suffocate. My doctor assured me it was due to the action of caffeine (which is the active principle of coffee) on the heart.

I persisted in its use, however, and suffered along just as drunkards do. One day when I was feeling unusually depressed, a friend whom I met, looked me over and said: 'Now, look here, old man, I believe I know exactly what's the matter with you. You are a coffee fiend and it's killing you. I want to tell you my experience. I drank coffee and it ruined my nerves, affected my heart, and made me a sallow, bilious old man, but through a friend who had been similarly afflicted, I found a blessed relief and want to tell you about it. Try Postum Food Coffee, a grateful, delicious beverage, full of nourishment, that will satisfy your taste for coffee and feed your nervous system back into health, rather than tear it down as coffee has been doing.'

I took my friend's advice, and within a week from that time, my digestor seemed perfect, I slept a sweet, refreshing sleep all night, and my heart quit its quivering and jumping. I have been steadily gaining in health and vitality right along."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Asparagus Plumosa.—Mr. Park:—Mrs. A. A. G., King Co., Wash., writing in the November issue of the Magazine, tells of an Asparagus Plumosus she has, six feet high, three feet and ten inches around, and seven years old. It must be the climbing variety, and is certainly a beautiful plant from her description. I have one of the drooping variety, nearly three years old, having fourteen leaves, branches or fronds as they may be called. One of them is three feet long, drooping gracefully, and others of shorter and varying lengths. It has within the last ten days, sent up two new shoots, one of which will soon outmeasure the one spoken of above. To day I noticed two other tiny shoots just starting. The plant was only about four inches high, and but two shoots, when I purchased it, and for several months it stood still, I despaired of its ever growing. But, now it is a beauty, rewarding my patient waiting and watching with its graceful, drooping leaves of such delicacy. E. H. C.

McLean Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1900.

Mr. Park:—One of the Sisters living in Washington said her plants bloomed very little during winter. That cannot be on account of little sunshine, for I have very pretty flowers and I wish she could see them, especially the Geraniums, Fuchsias, Begonias, Roses, Callas and Gloxinias. They are covered with the most beautiful bloom through all the winter months. It does not seem like winter here compared with the eastern states, for it freezes so very little that we never have ice enough to go skating, and there is also very little snow. I have been through quite a number of other states in the Union, but have never found one whose climate suits me better than that of Washington. I leave all my Gladiolus bulbs in the ground over winter, and none of them ever freeze or rot.

Olga Advine Blacken.

Snohomish Co., Wash., Aug. 19, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I got a Vine in the woods lately, I do not know what it is. The flowers grow in clusters, not compact, but spread out. The Vine had on ripe berries, bright red and green ones, of equal size, and flowers at the same time. It grew around and over an old stump in a little open space in the dense woods. It would have plenty of sun and at the same time was protected by the surrounding woods. The roots are fibrous and plenty of them. I pulled up a small one and have planted it in my yard. It certainly is a handsome Vine with flowers and bright red berries and green ones at the same time. I brought some of the Vine with berries and laid it down by the house, but when I went after the berries the chickens had eaten them. As it did not kill them, I judge it is harmless.

John C. Goodrich.

Wayne Co., Mich., Aug. 5, 1901.

(NOTE.—The plant described is Solanum Dulcamara, a European plant which has escaped cultivation in this country. It is a desirable hardy perennial Vine for trellis, as it grows freely, has pretty foliage, and blooms and fruits throughout the season.—ED.)

Mr. Park:—I wish the Sisters who think Roses and Carnations cannot be successfully grown in a living room could see those I had last winter in a furnace-heated house, and I learned all I know about their culture from Park's Magazine. I am sure if they all saw my Abutilon Eclipse that you sent me a year ago, a tiny plant five or six inches long, you would not have enough to fill your orders. I have a number of handsome plants but none more beautiful than this one.

Mrs. A. H. Barrister.

Middlesex Co., Mass., June 29, 1901.

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Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists everywhere in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy sent free by mail also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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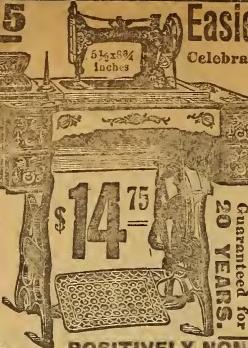
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\$8 Paid For 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing
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QUESTIONS.

Is it Ginseng?—A sister in Maine sends a leaf
with red berries, and asks if the plant is Gin-
seng. She writes, "The plant is found growing
wild in the edge of woods, and along walls, and
we call it "Life of Man", and use the root as a
medicine. The fruit ripens in July, and the
plant seems to be at its best then." The speci-
mens are not of Ginseng, the leaves of which are
palmately five-foliate, and the berries flattened
and containing but two rather large seeds, ripen-
ing in the autumn. The berries sent, which
ripened in July, contained a dozen small seeds.

Asparagus Sprengeri.—I have a lovely Aspara-
gus Sprengeri, nearly three years old, whose
sprays are, several of them, six feet in length,
and had they not been trodden upon, as they lay
on the floor, might have reached eight feet in
length. It has bloomed, though not very pro-
fusely, three times, but has never had any seed,
nor the sign of any. Can any one tell me why
it does not fruit?—E. H. Coale, McLean Co., Ill.

Wistaria and Ferns.—What is the cause of my
Wistaria leaves turning yellow and falling off?
I have had it two years, and it has not bloomed.
Also, what makes the tips of my Ferns turn
yellow and the fronds die down?—Mrs. B., N. H.

Liquid Fertilizer.—A lady told me to put old
leather shoes in a barrel, and pour soft water on
them, then let them soak for awhile and use the
water on plants. Would this be a good fertilizer?
—L. G., Neb.

Crinum.—My Milk and Wine Lily is 1½ feet
high, with no signs of blooming. What care
should be taken of it in winter, and how shall I
treat it to have it bloom?—Mrs. F., Mo.

Rambler Rose.—My Crimson Rambler is three
years old, and to the top of the north porch.
Why does it not bloom?—Mrs. F., Mo.

Grasshoppers on Dahlias.—Will some one give
me a remedy for Grasshoppers on Dahlias?—
Molly, N. Y.

Mr. Park:—I enclose my subscription for the
present year, also for a friend who I am anxious
to enjoy the pleasure and benefits of your Floral
Magazine. I have been a subscriber since 1895.
It has been like a ray of sunshine on a dreary
winter day when my sister and I sat around the
fire with a pile of the Magazines between us,
reading, always finding something new and in-
structive. Long life and prosperity to the Editor.
E. J. W.

Shelby Co., Tenn., Aug. 21, 1901.

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine is very much ap-
preciated by us. In it we find useful instruction
every month. We also like the Exchange col-
umn.

Mrs. S. Hinckley.

Lenawee Co., Mich., Feb. 19, 1901.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl twelve years old. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Lillie. My brothers' names are John, Ray and Leo. Leo has a pet dog. He has a rope tied around the dog's neck and leads him everywhere. He is a great lover of flowers but is only two years old. Mamma takes your Magazine, and I love to read the Children's Corner. Mamma's Pinks, Lilies and Poppies are in bloom. I like Pansies, Peonies, Phlox, Pinks, Cypress and Roses better than other flowers. We live in the country, and our nearest town is four miles from where we live. I am left handed.

Pearl E. Huffman.

Nuckolls Co., Nebr., June 10, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old, and I live in the country. Mamma takes your Floral Magazine and she likes it very much. I like to read the children's letters in your Magazine. We have a great many flowers. I love flowers very much. I go to a town school. Now I will tell you about my pets. I have a large red dog. His name is Bob. I have six pet cats, and six pigeons. We have a hundred chickens, forty turkeys and nine geese. Minnie Bouten.

Jackson Co., Oreg., June 20, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eight years old. I have one brother and one sister. I have one cat and one dog. My cat's name is Tabby and my dog's name is Tippy. I have some chickens. Mamma has been taking your Magazine for three years. She likes it very well. Mamma has been getting garden seeds from you two years, and they have been awful good. I like to read the Children's Corner. I like flowers, too.

Alice Ruth Musgrove.

Woodson Co., Kan., April 11, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eleven years old. I have two brothers and two sisters. Mamma takes the Floral Magazine, and we all like to read the little letters. We got some nice flower seed from you this spring, but it is so dry they will not bloom very much. We put up a box on the front porch and a little Wren came and built its nest, and sings very nicely.

Cora M. Woods.

McLean Co., Ill., July 15, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am ten years old, and live in the country. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. I love flowers and we have a good many. My mamma has taken your Magazine ever since it came out, and likes it very much. My sister reads the Children's Corner to me.

Bessie Jamisom.

Colusa Co., Cal., Feb. 24, 1901.

Mr. Park:—What would we ever do without Park's Magazine? Mrs. A. Bradshaw.

Anacosta, Ont., July 26, 1901.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

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Norton fast black, mercerized crepon dress goods, 40 inches wide, will be furnished for \$1.50 per yard in any quantity we will furnish this handsome imported black mercerized crepon dress goods, our new Fall and Winter fabric, as the equal of any fancy black dress goods you can buy from your storekeeper at home at 50 to 75 cents per yard. SEND US \$1.50 per yard for a 6-yard dress pattern, or 25 cents per yard for as many yards as you wish, cut this ad out (No. 87M) and send to us and we will send the dress goods to you with the understanding, that if not found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the greatest value you have ever seen, the equal of any dress goods you can buy from your storekeeper at home at two to three times the price, you can return the goods to us at our expense, and we will immediately return your money. THIS IS A GENUINE NORTON FAST BLACK MERCERIZED CREPON DRESS GOODS, 40 inches wide, a new up-to-date fabric for dresses for all climates and all ages, a good year around weight, especially suitable for fall and winter. A firm cloth we can guarantee for service, woven with a very handsome raised crepon effect in beau-

tiful new patterns. They are goods we bought direct from one of the largest mills under guarantee for quality, and our price is less than dealers can buy in any quantity. It is the GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN ELACE DRESS GOODS. IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME BLACK DRESS FOR FALL AND WINTER, one of the genuine Norton mercerized crepon, one of the latest effects for this season, such a dress pattern as you could not buy elsewhere at less than \$3.00 to \$5.00, do not fail to cut this ad, out and send to us with \$1.50 and we will send the dress pattern to you by return express, your money to be refunded if the goods are not perfectly satisfactory. The express charges on one dress pattern will average from 25 to 30 cents. If you order two or more dress patterns the express charges on each pattern will be reduced from 10 to 15 cents, according the quantity ordered. DO NOT DELAY. ORDER TODAY. The stock will soon be disposed of. THERE WILL NEVER BE SUCH AN OFFER MADE AGAIN. Address all orders plainly to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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GRADE, HIGH ARM

FIVE-DRAWER SOLID POLISHED ANTIQUE OAK CABINET DROP HEAD Cabinet

Genuine OHIO SEWING MACHINE. You need not send one cent, bring out this ad. out and send to us, and we will send the machine to you by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your railroad station and if found to be perfectly satisfactory, strictly high grade and equal to sewing machines that retail at \$30.00 to \$40.00, then pay the railroad agent **OUR SPECIAL PRICE, \$8.95** and freight charges.

IF YOU SEND \$8.95 with your order you will save 30 to 50 cents express charges on return of money to us, (nearly every-one sends cash in full). **THREE MONTHS' FREE TRIAL.** We agree to return

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This 44 Pc. TEA SET FREE

To every lady who sells 10 cans of our Baking Powder, giving free to each purchaser a beautiful Glass Pitcher. (cut glass pattern.) & six glasses to match, we give this 44-pc. handsomely decorated Tea Set, full size for table use, free. No money required in advance. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plates, order blank, etc. We will allow you time to deliver the Baking Powder, & collect the money before paying us. Your run risk, as we pay the freight, & will trust you with the Baking Powder & Dishes, etc. We also give away 112 Piece Dinner Sets, Dress Skirts, Couches, Furniture, etc. for selling our goods. Address King Mfg. Co., 622 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GOSSIP.

Madeira Vine.—Dear Sisters: Try Madeira Vine this winter if you want something sweet and pretty. Mine was in bloom last Christmas, and was still in bloom when I set it out last May. I have a new one now, trained in the shape of a cross. It is so clean nothing troubles it, and is nice when trained around the window.

E. Carle.

Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1901.

Crimson Rambler.—Dear Band:—This season has been an unusual one for Roses. They have all been fine, and after the earlier ones were gone the Crimson Rambler made a grand display. This special vine of which I speak is in its third year of bloom, and could not have been finer. It is well worthy of having a home in every garden. Who can speak for the other colors? I have tried some of the other Ramblers but do not find them as hardy as the Crimson.

Aunt Susie.

Beaver Co., Pa., July 10, 1901.

Mr. Park:—At the home of a neighbor I see how some of your choice fine seeds were sown and it was too bad to have your seeds blamed for not growing. An old dripping pan about three inches deep was used, one inch of dirt which was of dry clay dirt and sticks in it an inch long. The pan was about one by two feet, and in it were sown five varieties of seed. The children had tipped the pan over several times. This lady had been told by your humble servant how, when and where to sow those seeds to make a success, but she thought she knew best.

Ceauga Co., Ohio.

Ima.

AGENTS WANTED to take subscriptions for **PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE**. Liberal cash terms. Address **GEO. W. PARK, Publisher, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.**



Send 2c. stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1902. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

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\$50 A MONTH distributing samples. Enclose stamp. Inter'l Dis. Bureau, 8 Gold St., N. Y.

HOME WORK 60 cts. a sheet, copying. Send stamp. THE WORLD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. I live on a farm. For pets I have one hundred bantams, a dog, and three dolls. I go to school and am in the sixth grade. I have taken your Magazine for five months, and could not do without it. I have three sisters and one brother. My flowers are nice that I got from you. Your little friend,

Rolla Goodale.

Macon Co., Ill., July 19, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. Mamma takes your Floral Magazine, and we all like it very well. I have a little flower garden of my own. My favorite flowers are Geraniums and Carnations. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Harry, Maud, Clarence and Esther. Clarence and I are twins. I am a great lover of flowers, and hope everybody else is.

Clara Head.

Forest Co., Pa., June 26, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I like to read the Children's Corner. My sister takes your Magazine. I am a little girl nine years old. I go to school six months out of the year. I am in the fifth grade. I have a little kitten for a pet. I also have a doll. I have lots of good books and papers to read, but I like your Magazine the best. We have two cows, seven horses and one little calf. I like Pansies very much, because I have a sister Pansy. She is 14 years old. I live in the country.

M. Pearl Hinkle.

Sullivan Co., Indiana.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mother gets your Magazine. I love to read the letters in the Children's Corner. I am half-way between nine and ten years old. I have one little sister, named Mabel, and a little orphan cousin whose name is Walter, and who lives next door with his grandmother. I am very fond of flowers and books. I have been reading Flower Fables by Louisa M. Alcott. I would like to see your picture. Your little friend,

Clara Conway.

Saline Co., Mo., Aug. 5, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I think the Magazine a gem for flower folks. Each number is saved and referred to whenever anything new is found described in any catalogue, for what we found in the Magazine was always correct.

Mrs. W. B.

Sar. Co., N. Y., March 1, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I greatly enjoy the botanical notes found in your Magazine.

Mrs. Jessie Allen.

Bradford Co., Pa., May 27, 1901.

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cut this ad out and send to us,
mention No. 99M and we will
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ALL AMERICAN

DOUBLE BAR-

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This is one of the best genuine American guns made, double barrel, breech loading, 12-gauge, 30 or 32-inch barrels, weight 7½ lbs ¾ pounds, barre报复ing locks, finest laminated steel barrels, choke bored for smokeless or white powder, extension rib, top lever break, fancy pistol grip, checkered grip and fore end, Glid-den shell extractor. No longer stronger or better shooting gun made.

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YOU CAN EXAMINE IT at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, one of the **BEST ALL AMERICAN DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS** you ever saw, the equal of any breech loader you can buy elsewhere at \$30.00 to \$50.00 and worth a dozen cheap imported English guns such as sell at \$10.00 to \$20.00. In short if you consider it the greater gun value than you ever saw or heard of, then pay the express agent our special offer price, **\$10.95** and express charges.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Seeds for Late Autumn Sowing in a Protected Bed.

Adonis, mixed.....	5	Calendula, mixed.....	5	Heianthus, mixed.....	8	Portulaca, mixed.....	5
Agrostemma, mixed.....	3	Campanula, annual, m'd	5	Hibiscus Africanus.....	8	Petunia, blotched and	
Anthericum, mixed.....	5	Carduus.....	5	Linaria, mixed.....	5	striped	5
Asperula azurea.....	5	Centranthus, mixed.....	5	Martynia, mixed.....	5	Scabiosa, mixed.....	5
Cacalia, mixed.....	3	Cleome speciosissima.....	5	Morning Glory, mixed.....	5	Sweet Peas, mixed.....	5
Candytuft, white.....	3	Euphorbia, mixed.....	5	Polygonum, mixed.....	5	Verbena, mixed.....	10

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Cemetery Bulbs.—Those who wish a small collection of hardy bulbs for cemetery planting should get the following: 1 Double Dutch Hyacinth, white; 1 Narcissus ornatus, 6 White or Mont Blanc Crocuses, 1 White Candidum Lily, 1 Leucojum aestivum, 5 Muscari botryoides alba. Set the Lily at the head, then Leucojum, Hyacinth and Narcissus, edging with Crocuses and Muscari, set alternately. If cared for the plants will soon become fine clumps. This collection may be obtained of dealers for about 25 cents, or five collections for a freer planting for \$1.00.

Hardy Annuals.—After you have planted your bulb bed sow over it a packet of Shirley Poppies, and in the center cast a few seeds of Tall Oriental Polygonum, surrounded by the Dwarf Polygonum, and edge with Carduus mariannus. The seeds will cost 15 cents, but the money will be well spent, as this seed-sowing will insure a fine display of flowers during the summer and autumn, after the bulbous flowers are gone.

Get Your Bulbs Early.—Do not delay ordering your bulbs for fall planting. The earlier they are obtained now the better. Freesias, Crocuses and some other bulbs deteriorate and should be planted not later than November. October is the best time for planting the Dutch Bulbs, and November for planting Lillies, Fuchsias, etc.

Sowing Seeds.—Do not fail to get and sow seeds of the hardy annuals this fall. Larkspurs, Poppies, Centaureas, White Candytuft, Polygonum orientale, Caliopsis, etc., make a better and earlier display if the seeds are sown in the Autumn.

Star Flower Reports.—Those who wish to enter the Star Flower Contest should send in their reports so they will reach the Editor by December 1st. Reports coming later than date will be too late to get recognition.

BACK VOLUMES.

Until further notice I will supply back, unbound volumes of Park's Floral Magazine from 1890 till 1901, except 1891, at 25 cents per volume, or, if a full set is ordered the volume for 1891, and the volumes for 1888 and 1889, of which I have but a few copies, will be included at same price, 25 cents each. If ordered alone the three volumes specified will be 50 cents each, till sold. The volumes are all indexed, and are an Encyclopedia of floral and botanical information. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonnia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—I have been a reader of your Floral Magazine for several years and find it very helpful. I had twenty-six plants from a paper of Primula Forbesi sown this spring, and in two months from sowing they were full of bloom. It was a surprise to me, as I did not expect them to bloom until fall. I also have a plant, one of a number, of double Chinese Primrose which budded a little later. I removed the flower stem, however, as I wanted the plant for winter and did not want to weaken it by bloom. My Obconicas are fine plants, twenty from a three-cent packet of seed. Giant fringed are also fine. I know of nothing which will give more pleasure in winter than a few pots of Primroses. They are sure to bloom and will thrive in a north window in a room of low temperature. I. E. E. Hillsdale Co., Mich., Aug. 6, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I read that letter of our German Sister, who speaks about those beautiful Forget-me-nots that grow by the Moselle. I, also, was born there and remember seeing large fields of those sweet, lovely flowers. We used to bring them home, put them in a dish of water, place them outside of the window, and they would grow for weeks in the water. I would also like to speak about the Lily of the Valley that grew in the woods, Bachelor Buttons, and Poppies in the corn field. But, coming back to our Forget-me-nots, I would like to tell Sister that here in Conn. we have a Forget-me-not that comes up every spring, if a good plant is once planted. I enjoy the Magazine very much.

Mrs. J. Hoffmeier.

Mr. Park:—I have lots of Star Flower plants. The largest one I have now is six feet and nine inches high, leaves twenty-seven inches long, and sixteen inches broad. I am very proud of them. I have taken your Magazine ten years. I could not get along without it. I have gotten several of my neighbors interested in flowers. I have some lovely flowers, everybody admires them.

Mrs. O'Donnell.

Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your valuable little Magazine for several years, and like it better than any other Floral Magazine I have ever taken. Long may it live to brighten our homes.

M. O. R.

Branch Co., Mich., Mar. 29, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I like your Floral Magazine very much. It is most interesting and practical. It is the best I ever read.

Mrs. L. G.

Bow Valley, Neb., Aug. 23, 1901.

Drunkenness Cured!

Package Sent Free.



Any woman can cure her husband, son or brother of liquor drinking by secretly placing this remedy in his coffee, tea or food without his knowledge, as the remedy is entirely odorless and tasteless. Any good and faithful woman can wipe out this fearful evil and permanently stop the craving for liquor, as did Mrs. R. L. Townsend, Box 13, Swartz, La. For years she prayed to her husband to quit drinking, but finally found that it was impossible for him to do so with his own free will, as he was an inveterate drinker, and hearing of this remarkable cure she determined to try it. Mrs. Townsend says that before she gave her husband half a box of Milo Tablets he lost all desire for whiskey; the sight or odor of whiskey now makes him deathly sick. It is surely a wonderful discovery that cures a man without his knowledge or intention. Mrs. Townsend's word of gratitude is only one of the thousands in possession of this company. Any one who will send their name and address and a 2c. stamp to cover postage to the Milo Drug Co., 70 Milo Building, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, a free package of this wonderful remedy and full instructions how to cure the drink habit.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Shrubs.—Mr. Park: Please give a list of the best deciduous shrubs, and tell whether they like sun or shade.—Mrs. B., N. D.

Ans.—Among the earliest of Spring-blooming shrubs are Forsythias, which bear showy yellow bell-shaped flowers before the leaves develop, also Cydonia Japonica. Then come Spiraea—Prunifolia, Van Houtte, Reevesi and Anthony Waterer, followed by Deutzias Gracilis and Crenata f. pl., Exochorda grandiflora, Flowering Currant, Philadelphus grandiflora, Lilac, Viburnum plicatum and Weigela rosea. For autumn-blooming Hibiscus Syriacus, Hydrangea paniculata, Kerria Japonica and Hall's Honeysuckle are the best. All are easily grown, and thrive in a sunny situation.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I always read the Children's Corner in your Magazine. I am eleven years old. I have one brother. Our school begins on Monday, so I must go to school. My flowers are real beauties. The Roemer Pansies mamma got from you, and the Carnations are just grand, one is lemon-colored with red spots. The Pansies are all colors. Mamma fixed a place for them on the lawn, and when people come to see them they will say "O! how nice. We planted a lot of them but they all died." But they don't speak about watering them, they think ours grow without work. Mamma told me I might get some seeds of Pansies, Carnation and Forget-me-not of my own. From your little flower-loving friend,

Louise Kline.

Wash. Co., Wis., Aug. 28, 1901.

GOSSIP.

Dear Sisters:—I agree with Mrs. Waters of Snohomish Co., Wash., that we have very little sunshine here in the winter, but if she lets all her sun-loving plants go she will surely need two sets of plants, for she can't well expect them to bloom both winter and summer. For myself the surest winter bloomers I have found outside of bulbs are Chinese Primroses, Primula Obconica and Forbesi. They prefer shade to sunshine, also a cool room, for I often noticed mine wilted badly when the room was very warm. I had Geraniums in bloom until late in December, also Begonias. A Wallflower, raised from seed in the spring, was potted while in bloom in the fall, and bloomed almost continually all winter. It was in a south window in a room without fire. The plants we want to bloom in winter must be kept from blooming in summer. Keep all buds picked off till late in the fall, and as nearly dormant as possible.

Mrs. Titus.

Whatcom Co., Wash.

Dear Floral Band:—I have neighbors also. No "Nabbs", though. One day one of my neighbors came over as I was picking a bunch of Violets. She curled her nose up and informed me that her Violets, the short stem, small ones were very much sweeter, and she did not care for those big ones. Well, I did not offer her a bunch, as I intended doing. Later on in the spring she came over and edged around but said nothing outright, yet I truly believe that she wanted some of those identical despised Violets for herself.

Georgiana Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., July 29, 1901.

Dear Floral Sisters:—Yes, I saved and scrimped until I had enough change to send for a variegated Umbrella Palm. Why, I had wanted one for years. Having never seen one I was a little nervous as I opened the box, thinking it would be a fake. But no, it was a beautiful plant and a large one at that; some of the leaves white, some striped green and white lengthways of the leaf. The leaf stalks were striped the same. It has four umbrellas now and more starting. I am going to hide it when I see "Nabby Frost" coming, wouldn't you.

Ima.

Geauga Co., Ohio, April 22, 1901.

About Star Flower.—Mr. Park:—My Star plant that was planted the first of May, is 5 feet and 4 inches high, with leaves 24 inches long and 18 inches wide. Nearly 100 blooms on it.

Mrs. A. C. Bennett.

Cheshire Co., N. H., Aug. 1, 1901.

An Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful curative powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., Editor of the Farmer's Magazine, gives similar testimony, as do many others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.



Here's a simple method to reduce fat permanently. Harmless as water; any child can take it.

IF YOU ARE TOO FAT

ago I took your treatment and in less than 3 months I LOST 70 LBS. in weight and have not gained an ounce since." Miss Grace Smith, of Linden, N. Y., writes: "Five years ago I took the Hall Treatment and was reduced 38 POUNDS in weight. The reduction is permanent, as I have not gained an ounce in weight since then." We will give \$100 IN GOLD to any one who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine. DON'T do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE REMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost, and also other valuable information. To any reader of this paper who will write to us at once we will send **Treatment Free** in plain sealed package upon receipt of four cents to cover postage, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Ad. all letters to Hall Chemical Co., Dept. 150, St. Louis, Mo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—We are so pleased with your little Magazine that we shall not think of doing without it hereafter. We hope you will live long, and gain each year of your life new subscribers by thousands. You will surely keep all you get, if all value the little book as we do. It's as meaty a nut of its size as ever we cracked. My plan in floriculture is to divide seeds or roots with friends who are successful, so that if one loses or has bad luck, our choicest flowers and vegetables may not be lost. And, if we remember a friend they are apt to return the favor and in that way we enjoy each others company.

C. H. Stines.

Norton Co., Kans., March 12, 1901.

Dear Flower Folks:—I want to tell you how I made a hanging basket. I made a small hoop of wire, and after cutting out a piece of wire netting I attached the hoop, then put on three wires to hang it by, and the basket was ready for filling. It was lined with green woods moss and filled with rich woods earth and sand. Some ferns were set among the moss, and the basket filled with plants of seedling Coleus, bordered with Saxifraga Sarmentosa and Dusty Miller, with three Smilax plants to run up the wires. I also added a few plants of Lobelia. When the plants were well grown the basket was much admired.

Mrs. M. G.

Madison Co., Ky., March 12, 1901.

Geranium and Asparagus Sprengeri.—Mr. Park:—I wish to tell you of my Mrs. E. G. Hill Geranium, of which I am very proud. Two years ago it was a tiny slip. It grew well, but last winter it rested all through the winter, not having a leaf upon it in March. It is now about one yard high, and is in full bloom, having twenty large clusters of blossoms, and five large bunches of buds. I have also an Asparagus Sprengeri, two years old, that last month was a mass of bloom. Is it not unusual for so young a plant to bloom?

Mrs. D. O. Davis.

Rockingham Co., N. H., Aug. 1, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I like your little Magazine very much, and would hardly know how to spare it. I gain so much information on how to treat my plants and flowers. I have taken larger journals, but I think I did not gain as much from them as I have from your Magazine. It is a very welcome visitor to my home.

Sarah E. McEndarfer.

Saint Joseph Co., Ind., July 19, 1901.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

why not reduce your weight & be comfortable?

Mrs. S. Mann, of LaMotte, Ia., writes: "6 years

Free Beauty Producer!

A Trial Package Free

This new discovery not only produces a permanent, clear and refined complexion, but smooths out the lines of time that creep about the eyes and mouth; it rounds



out the hollow places, cleans the skin of all imperfections, such as pimples, freckles, sallow complexion, red nose, blotches, etc., and brings on a radiant, perfect beauty. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, and contains neither oil, grease, paste nor poisons of any kinds, but a purely vegetable discovery, and leaves the skin soft and velvety.

MISS VIOLA HILL of Pattonville, Mo., writes: "I was so embarrassed with blackheads and pimples that I would not go into society. I flooded my home with complexion remedies, but my complexion defied them all. I sent for a package of Beauty Producer, and in two weeks' time there was no trace of a pimple, blackhead or blotch on my face or neck. My skin is without blemish or wrinkle anywhere." Anyone sending their name and address and 4 cents to cover postage, to Mrs. Josephine LeBlare, 45 Hall Bidg., St. Louis, Mo., will receive a free package of this wonderful beautifier in a sealed wrapper by mail prepaid.

LADIES I Make Big Wages AT HOME

and you can readily do the same, for the work's pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. I have often made \$5 a day. Even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. MRS. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 23, Benton Harbor, Mich.



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Control whom you wish. Make others love and obey you. Cures diseases. Makes fun by the hour. New and Instantaneous method. Quick as a flash. YOU can learn it. Success sure. Mammoth Illustrated LESSON and full particulars **FREE!** Send address at once. Prof. L. A. Harraden, - JACKSON, MICH.

HEALTH, VIGOR, STRENGTH,

FOR ALL WHO DESIRE IT.



DR. J. M. PEEBLES.

Dr. J. M. Peebles, the grand old man of Battle Creek, Mich., originator of

PSYCHIC TREATMENT

has so perfected his method that it has revolutionized *the Art of Healing*, and it can almost be said there are **no hopeless or incurable diseases**. Mrs. J. W. Henderson, of St. Johns, Wash., who suffered for years with pains in the ovaries and uterine weakness, was entirely cured by the Peebles treatment. Mrs. C. Harris, Marionville, Pa., says she cannot express too much gratitude for the results received through Dr. Peebles' treatment. She suffered for years from falling of the womb. L. A. Lord, Elsworth, Wis., was permanently cured of dyspepsia and nervousness. Geo. H. Weeks, of 53 Minerva Street, Cleveland, Ohio, sends heartfelt thanks for restoration of health after suffering with nervous prostration and insomnia; says he now enjoys restfulness and sleeps sound every night. It is **a grand science** combined with Magnetic Medicines prepared in his own laboratory, which heals and cures when all else fails. If you are unfamiliar with

this treatment, which is annually curing thousands of those pronounced incurable, do not fail to send at once for full information concerning this grand treatment. It is absolutely free and the information gained will be worth much to you. If you are sick and discouraged, do not fail to have the doctors diagnose your case and tell you your exact condition. Just write them a plain, truthful letter about your case; they will confidentially consider the same, send you at once a complete diagnosis of your condition, and also literature on this grand system of treatment, together with Dr. Peebles' essay, "The Psychic Science in the Cure of Disease." All this is sent

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Write to day. DR. PEEBLES' INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, Department 183, Battle Creek, Mich.

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HAIR BALSM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray
Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
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LADIES: Orange Lily is truly *Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills*. My own experience proves that **you cannot suffer long** if you use this wonderful remedy. It cures Painful Periods, Leucorrhœa, and all female troubles like magic. I will mail **one box free** to every sufferer who has never used it. MRS. H. P. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.

CURED BY ABSORPTION.
No knife or plaster. Home
treatment. Book free.
T.M. Clarke, M.D., Springfield, Mass.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—We have a "New Life Geranium." The first few blooms were red with white streaks in them, and the next were some of them pink and others were pink in the center with pure white edge. Wasn't that odd? Mamma had a plant do that once before, and it made us a new kind, for she broke the slip off and it made a large plant. Mamma has sixty-six house plants, and they have one hundred and fifty-four blossoms. She has a Begonia with thirty-five clusters of pink bloom. It is just lovely. We have had it for a long time, and it has never been without blossoms. We don't know what kind it is. Some folks call it "Dew Drop."

Grundy Co., Ill. Maude Thayer.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have a large yard and want to plant all the hardy shrubs I can get. I have planted Snowball, Lilac, Flowering Almond, Hydrangea Paniculata, and Spires Van Houtte and Anthony Waterer. They are all very short yet. For shade I have one Catalpa and several Chestnut Trees. I also have a nice lot of Roses.

Mrs. R. H. Whitehead.

Washington Co., Oregon, Feb. 18, 1901.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 189, Kokomo, Ind.

GOSSIP.

Failures.—Dear Flower Sisters:—I would like for you who have been successful in raising Nicotiana affinis, to tell how you started them. I have planted seed several times, but never had a plant to come up, much less to raise one. Have planted them in boxes and out in the open ground, under glass and without it. And Heliotropes, too, I did have some plants to come up of them, but after they got about an inch high, they would turn their head down and die. One I put a glass over. It grew to the top of the glass. I removed the glass, and set the can in a north window away from the sun. That night a wretched little mouse climbed the curtain and ate my Heliotrope off. I'm most too discouraged to try again; not until next year anyway.

A. E. Thuris.

Westview Farm, Ill., June 19, 1901.

Dear Band:—Last Autumn I got roots of wild Sunflower, Milkweed, Goldenrod, Aster, Mayapple and a 'ew others. These I planted in the hen yard, as the fowls do not eat them. I put protection about them. Our vegetable and flower garden and hen yard are surrounded by wire netting, the netting running between hen yard and garden. I put my wild plants in a row a short distance from the fence near the garden, allowing enough room for a good path for fowls next the wire, as they naturally think they can get through the netting and keep walking along. I am interested in all native plants, have gathered all varieties found, and pressed and mounted a large number. Would like to hear experience of others interested in botany, or who cultivate native plants.

Rhodora.
Norfolk Co., Mass., July 27, 1901.

Calceolaria Seed.—I was rather dubious about my ability to succeed with such fine seeds as Calceolarias, and set about sowing them with little hope of success. I followed directions given in the *Floral Magazine*. I covered with sheet wadding, cut to fit the top of the can, and I think every seed germinated. I have over thirty plants from that one packet of seed.

Mrs. L. M. C.

Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 27, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I consider your Magazine as the very best for the amateur. I have taken it for three years, and would not do without it. It is not all engravings, but just "gospel", such as we need.

Mrs. Chas. C. Dean.

Schuyler Co., Mo., Mar. 27, 1901.

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines one time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly floral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. H. Marshall, Fresno, 1804 K St., Cal., has California and Princess Louise Violets and other plants to exchange for Ferns, Water Lilies, or plants.

Mrs. S. W. Owen, E. Hardwick, Vt., will exchange Sweet William seeds for hardy or tender bulbs. Mark the different varieties. Don't write.

Mrs. Enith Griffith, Stamp, Miss., has Altheas, Buttercups, white Honeysuckles and Platycodon to ex. for Clove, Grass Pinks, W. Lilies, Gloriosas, etc.; send.

Olive Brown, Bay Centre, Wash., will ex. Geranium slips for Carnations, and Asparagus plumosus for Sprengeri.

Mrs. M. Young, 932 N. Market St., Nashville, Tenn., will ex. a large packet of mixed flower seeds for a wild Clematis Vine; don't write.

Mrs. W. A. Powr, Hattiesburg, Perry Co., Miss., will ex. Freesia bulbs for rooted Golden Glow or Feverfew.

Tho's Gieldseth, Durand, Ill., has roots of Cannas and bulbs to ex. for other bulbs; write.

Mae Robbins, Ethanan, Calif., will ex. Eschscholtzia, Linum and Phlox seeds for Forget-me-not, Larkspur and Poppy seeds. Send, don't write.

L. G. Cordts, Canton, Miss., has Calif. and Parma Violets, the true Forget-me-nots, Italia and Austria Cannas to ex. for Cacti native Ferns, Begonias, etc.

F. D. Smith, Box 50, Lakeville, Conn., has three choice Cacti to ex. Pilocereus senilis, E. horizontalis and E. cylindrinum. No attention to cards.

Mrs. A. D. Guderian, Golindo, Tex., has Cacti and other plants to ex. for plants, bulbs, shrubs, etc.

Mrs. Lydia Dustin, 109 Oak St., Kewanee, Ill., will ex. Partridge Tail, blue-stemmed Cereus, etc., for Rubber Plant, Oleander, Cacti and Begonias; write.

Wilber S. Thayer, Green Meadows, Cal., will ex. mixed flower seeds for same. Send seeds.

Mrs. A. L. Youmans, Estill, S. C., has choice Chrysanthemums, rooted Roses and Geraniums to ex. for Begonias, Ferns and Calla lathropica. Send.

Mrs. J. M. Gilbert, Watonga, Okla., has Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Plinks, hardy Ferns and Oxalis to ex. for hardy Shrubs and Bulbs; send.

Mrs. Gertrude Rowe, Waits River, Vt., has foliage and flowering Geraniums, 10 varieties Cactus, etc., to ex. for Crown Imperials, Dicentra, Candidum, etc.; send.

Mrs. Nettie Calvin, Pine Grove, Cal., has fine Lily seeds to ex. for other Lily seeds, or bulbs of Calla or Hyacinths. Write what you have.

Mrs. Eliza D. Podney, Union Valley, Cortland Co., N. Y., has seeds of Centaurea, Poppy, and Fire Ball to ex. for Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Cyclamen or Cannas.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park.—We have your Magazines for years, bound to refer to, and a great pleasure it is. We never tire of reading the back numbers. It is so helpful, and we would never think of trying to raise flowers without it. Long life to the Floral Magazine and its Editor. Edith Walker.

Holt Co., Neb., July, 1901.

Mr. Park.—I have taken your Magazine for over five years. Have them on file for use, when I need information on cultivating plants. My husband and I enjoy reading them over and over again.

Mrs. J. S.

Cheyenne Co., Neb., Feb. 12, 1901.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Semi for **FREE \$2.00** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MOTHERS Enuresis cures Bed-wetting, Sample free. Dr. F. E. May, Box 209, Bloomington, Ill.

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of California.

Beautiful winter bloomer, also hardy outside; large golden Lily-like flowers, foliage like a Royal Velvet Robe, beautifully mottled. 5c. each, 3 for 12c.



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First Size, bulbs 5 to 7 inches in circumference, sound and hard, the best size for earliest forcing, should produce from 5 to 8 flowers, 12c. each; 3 for 25c.



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Seldom grows over 10 inches high, yet bears many sweet flowers of good size. 10c. each, 3 for 25c.



Freesia, "The Bride."

The flowers are snow-white, very large and produced in great profusion. The perfume is delicious. Each 4c., 3 for 12c., 12 for 25c.

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3 Giant Lily Violets of California } The 9 Bulbs,
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Finest Named Bouquet Hyacinths.



Gigantea.
Charles Dickens.
La Tour D'Auvergne.

I am making a special drive in these five named Bouquet Hyacinths. They produce lovely spikes of bright fragrant flowers at small cost. These Bulbs will make a LITTLE MONEY GO A GOOD WAY, and make a lovely display of flowers. Ida, golden yellow. Gigantea, lovely blush pink. Baroness von Thuyll, snowy white; very early. Charles Dickens, the best bright blue. La Tour D'Auvergne, the best and loveliest of all the double whites. Price of any of these five magnificent named kinds, 5c. each; 48c. dozen \$4.00 per 100, prepaid, by express. One each of the five named kinds, 20c.

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These are the earliest of all the hyacinths for house culture, and can be had easily in bloom for Christmas or New Year's. Very graceful, and a more delicate and subdued perfume than the Dutch hyacinths. A single bulb often throws up six spikes of bloom. Pure White, large, selected bulbs, 6c. each, 3 for 15c., 12 for 50c., 100 for \$2.50.

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Made up from the finest single named varieties, all colors mixed. Price, 6c. each, 5 for 25c., 12 for 60c., 100 prepaid, by express, \$4.50.

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This is a fragrant, large, flowering Campanelle or Jonquil. It blooms very readily when treated similar to the Chinese Sacred Lily, in a bowl with water and pebbles. It also blooms quickly in earth, in pots, and is hardy when planted out. The color is a rich golden yellow, and the fragrance very pleasing. 5c. each, 3 for 10c.

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